War of 1812
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Alexander Macomb
In 1818 Territorial Governor Lewis Cass proclaimed the third Michigan county to be called Macomb. At that time the young General was Commander of the Fifth Military Department in Detroit. Born in that city in 1782, son of prominent local entrepreneurs, Macomb had entered the U.S. Army in 1799. He had gained national renown and honor during the War of 1812 for his victory at Plattsburg in September 1814 over a far superior force of British invaders. Later as Chief Army Engineer he promoted the building of military roads in the Great Lakes area. From May 1828 to his death in June 1841, Macomb served as Commander in Chief of the Army. He is buried in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington D.C. His birthday, April 3, is honored as Macomb County Heritage Day.
Registered Site S0418 Erected 1974
Location: Gratiot at Macomb St.Mount Clemens, Macomb County

Battle of Monguagon
On August 9, 1812, a force of about 600 American troops, regulars and militia, moved down the River Road in an attempt to reach Frenchtown (Monroe) and bring back supplies needed desperately by the Americans in Detroit. At a point that cannot now be exactly located, near the Indian village of Monguagon, American scouts ran into a British and Indian force of about 400 hundred men, led by Capt. Adam Muir and Tecumseh, blocking the road south. Lieut. Col. James Miller quickly brought up his Americans and, in a running battle, drove the enemy back through present-day Trenton until the British pulled back across the river into Canada. Losses were heavy. Ironically, this the only battle won by the Americans in Michigan during the War of 1812, was followed a week later by Hull's surrender of Detroit.
Registered Site S0199 Erected 1962
Location: Slocum and West JeffersonTrenton, Wayne County

Battlefield of 1814
Here in this area on Aug. 4, 1814, an American force battled the British in a vain attempt to recapture the island which the British had seized at the outbreak of the War of 1812. Coming ashore at what is known as British Landing, the Americans under Col. George Croghan soon ran into strong resistance as they advanced inland. An attempt to outflank the British line was repulsed by Indians hidden in the thick woods and resulted in the death of Maj. Andrew Holmes. Croghan withdrew when he found he could not defeat the British.
See Also   •   Fort Holmes
Registered Site S0188 Erected 1958
Location: British Landing Road near Wahaskamo G.C.Mackinac Island, Mackinac County

Bois Blanc Island
On August 3, 1795, Chippewa Chief Matchekewis ceded Bois Blanc to the United States as part of the treaty of Greenville. The cession also included most of Ohio, part of Indiana, sixteen strategic sites on Michigan waterways and Mackinac Island. During the War of 1812, U.S. Navy Captain Arthur Sinclair's fleet took shelter at the island while waiting to attack the British at Fort Mackinac. In 1880 the island provided a haven to alleged murderer Henry English who escaped from Pennsylvania authorities before his trial. He was apprehended on Bois Blanc by Pinkerton agents, returned to Pennsylvania and acquitted. During the twentieth century, Bois Blanc's wilderness supported a lucrative lumber industry before giving way to tourism. Although primarily a resort in 1990, the island had forty-five permanent residents.

Side 2
Bois Blanc Island, known as "Bob-lo" to area residents, is twelve miles long, six miles wide and has six lakes. In 1827 the United States government platted the island. The U.S. Coast Guard established a life-saving station at Walkers Point in 1890. The following year the Pointe Aux Pins Association was formed. In 1908, on behalf of the association, President Walter B. Webb hired the Mason L. Brown Company, a Detroit surveying firm, to plat and record the Point Aux Pins subdivision. Pointe Aux Pins was the first resort community on the island. Much of Bois Blanc Island is state-owned forest land containing White and Norway pines that tower two hundred feet tall. As recently as the 1950s, Bois Blanc provided lumber to Mackinac Island where woodcutting is prohibited. Registered Site L1752 Erected 1990 **Location:** Ferry DockBois Blanc Island, Mackinac County

Brooklyn's Founder
This village was founded by the Rev. Calvin Swain, who filed the first land claim on June 16, 1832. Elder Swain, who had been a chaplain in the War of 1812, was a Baptist minister and the postmaster in Adamsville, New York, before coming to Michigan at the age of 54. By 1833 he had established a settlement and a sawmill here. The town was called Swainsville until August 5, 1836, when the name of Brooklyn was adopted by a vote of the town meeting. Mr. Swain was the postmaster until 1841. He founded Baptist churches at Brooklyn, Woodstock, and Napoleon. He died in 1856 and is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery in Napoleon. Registered Site L0029 Erected 1963 **Location:** North Main StreetBrooklyn, Jackson County

Burnett's Post
William Burnett, an American patriot from New Jersey, established a trading post on the banks of the St. Joseph River immediately west of this point between 1775 and 1782. He was the first permanent white resident of this area. He married Kakima, daughter of Chief Aniquiba and sister of Topenebee, principal chief of the Potawatomi nation. Burnett built a warehouse at the mouth of the St. Joseph on the site of old Fort Miami, another at the site of Chicago, and a third on the Kankakee River. In 1785, the British charged Burnett with "exciting sedition" among the Indians. He was sent to Montreal and Quebec, but not under guard, and at last released without trial. During the War of 1812 he disappeared, but his son, James, continued to manage the post until 1833. Registered Site S0234 Erected 1963
Location: East of Miller Drive and LangleySt. Joseph, Berrien County

Captain Moses Allen

Moses Allen fought in the War of 1812, later serving as a captain in the Michigan militia. He became the first "white settler" in present-day Hillsdale County, settling here in April 1827, two years after working on the Chicago Road (present-day US-12) survey. The area once known as Allen's Prairie, now constitutes the village of Allen. When the Allens built their cabin, their closest neighbor was fifty miles away. Soon, more settlers moved to the prairie. Allen had claimed his tract, but it was not until 1829 that the U.S. government declared the land "ready for sale." That summer he began building a log tavern, but died in October. His widow completed a tavern that same year along the Chicago Road. The area's first school was built here in 1831. Moses Allen is buried in Allen Township Cemetery.Registered Site L1899 Erected 1994 **Location:** Allen Village ParkAllen, Hillsdale County

Chapee Rapids

Stanislaus Chaput, a French-Canadian fur trader sometimes called Louis Chappee, became the first settler at the mouth of the Menominee River in the early 1800s. He fought, along with most of the Green Bay traders, in the British attack on Fort Mackinac during the War of 1812. After the war he traded extensively in the northern Wisconsin region, working for John Lawe, Green Bay fur magnate. Forcibly deposed from his old location in 1824 by rival traders William Farnsworth and Charles Brush, Chaput moved a few miles upstream and built a fortified trading post at the foot of the rapids. Until Chaput's death in the 1850s the post at the rapids was a center of trade for the surrounding villages of Menominee Indians. Registered Site S0343 Erected 1972
Location: River Road West of Menominee Menominee, Menominee County

Colonel Samuel White

The Samuel White family was one of the first to settle in Novi Township. White (1794-1870) and his wife, Amanda (1799-1869), immigrated to this area from Royalton, New York, in 1827. White had recently retired from the army, ending a career that included service in the War of 1812. A prosperous farmer, White was the second supervisor of Novi, a delegate to the 1835 Michigan Constitutional Convention and active in numerous other civic endeavors. He built this house for his wife and four children around 1840.

Colonel Samuel White Homestead

This Greek Revival farm house, built by Samuel White, shows the influence of the people from upstate New York who first settled this area. The deed to the property was signed by John Quincy Adams. Built around 1840, the house retains its original architectural features. The classic entrance, friezes and returns are typical of the style. Heavy native beams support the house, which rests on a fieldstone foundation. The barn, part of the working farm until 1956, was converted to a house in 1980.
Registered Site L0891 Erected 1984 **Location:** 46040 Nine Mile RoadNovi, Oakland County

Fort Drummond

Forced by the Treaty of Ghent to evacuate the fort they had captured on Mackinac Island during the War of 1812, the British selected this island as an alternate military post. The stronghold was close to the traditional Indian gathering point at the Straits of Mackinac in order to sustain English control

of the Indians and the Upper Great Lakes fur trade. Built by Colonel Robert McDonall and his men, Fort Drummond and the nearby village at Collier's Harbor were maintained for more than a decade. The British abandoned their stronghold in 1828, six years after Drummond Island was ruled United States territory. Now summer cottages occupy this rocky countryside and only a few ruined chimneys survive as reminders of the conflict between British and American sovereignty in the Old Northwest. Registered Site S0109 Erected 1977 **Location:** East of Ferry DockDrummond Island, Chippewa County

Fort Holmes
Here in 1812 on the island's highest point, a blockhouse and stockade were built by the British and named Fort George. It was the bulwark of British defenses in 1814 when the American attack was repulsed. After the war the Americans renamed the post in honor of Maj. Holmes who was killed during the American assault in 1814. The fort was not maintained by the Americans however. The present blockhouse is not the original building.
 See Also   •   Battlefield of 1814
Registered Site S0078 Erected 1959
Location: Fort Holmes Rd, Mackinac Island, Mackinac County

Hartland Burying Ground
The Hartland Burying Ground occupies 3.6 acres of land. The cemetery has a wide variety of funerary markers popular during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Elaborate stones include pedestal tombs with urns, such as the Blain marker; a pulpit marker with an open bible, such as the Bradley marker; a marker sculpted to be a tree with ferns at its base; and obelisks, such as the one for the Crouse family. A cross bearing the name Abraham is built of cobblestones carved into hearts. It dates from 1970, and is one of the most unique markers in the cemetery. Three hundred nineteen graves date from the nineteenth century. Six veterans of the war of 1812 and twenty-four Civil War veterans are interred here..
Side 2
The first burial in this cemetery occurred in 1840 upon the death of Thomas Hall, a Hartland Township pioneer. Chauncey L. and Robert C. Crouse, who platted the village of Hartland in 1842, transferred approximately two acres of the original cemetery to the Hartland Township Board of Health in 1864. The cemetery includes the graves of several early settlers, including Samuel Mapes and Dr. Josiah T. Clark, who ministered to people suffering from smallpox during the late 1840s. The grave markers also display the names of some of Hartland's most prominent citizens, including the Crouses and members of the Tremaine family. Both families were successful entrepreneurs and philanthropists.Photo and text courtesy of Scott Shields Registered Site L2173 Erected 2006
Location: 1312 Avon StHartland, Livingston County

Historic Fort Mackinac
Mackinac Island has been called the most historic spot in the Middle West. Fort Mackinac was first built by the British in 1780-81. It was not until 1796, thirteen years after the end of the Revolutionary War, that the British relinquished this fort to the Americans. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 the British seized the island and built Fort George. This fort, which you see to the north beyond the Rifle Range, was renamed Fort Holmes by the Americans who reoccupied the island in 1815. Troops

garrisoned Fort Mackinac until 1895. Registered Site S0189 Erected 1958 **Location:** Fort StreetMackinac Island, Mackinac County

Indian Fields
This locality, known as Indian Fields, was the site of a large Potawatomi village. The tract included about four square miles. The early white settlers found here fine examples of the famed garden beds. A short distance southwest of this terminal a tribal burial ground was located. Here during the War of 1812 the families of warriors fighting with the British against the Americans were concentrated, and American soldiers are said to have been held as prisoners.
Registered Site S0046 Erected 1961
Location: Inside west vestibule Kalmazoo Municipal Airport Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County

Mackinac Island
In 1670 a Jesuit priest, Fr. Claude Dablon, wintered here. The British in 1781 made it a center of their military and fur trade activity. The island was occupied by the Americans in 1796. Held by the British during the War of 1812, it became the hub of Astor's fur empire after 1817. Mackinac was already becoming a popular resort when fur trading declined in the 1830's. Registered Site S0034 Erected 1956
Location: Market Street Mackinac Island, Mackinac County

Mackinac Straits
Nicolet passed through the Straits in 1634 seeking a route to the Orient. Soon it became a crossroads where Indian, missionary, trapper and soldier met. From the 1600's through the War of 1812 first Frenchman and Englishman, then Briton and American fought to control this strategic waterway. In 1679 the *Griffin* was the first sailing vessel to ply these waters. The railroad reached the Straits in 1882. Until the Mackinac Bridge was opened in 1957, ferries linked the north and south. Registered Site S0082 Erected 1958 **Location:** Mackinac Bridge north service area St. Ignace, Mackinac County

Marengo Pioneer Cemetery
This site on Territorial Road was a gift of Seeley Neal (1778-1862) from 640 acres acquired from the government in 1831. Neal, a veteran of the War of 1812, built the first log house in the township. His was the first family to locate in the settlement later named by him, Marengo. He built a sawmill on the Kalamazoo River, and was a member of the commission that helped survey the Territorial Road.
Registered Site L0001 Erected 1959
Location: Twenty-one Mile Road south of West Michigan Avenue Marengo, Calhoun County

Michigan: Historic Crossroads
Because of its location in the heart of the upper Great Lakes, Michigan has been a historic crossroads. Its waterways and trails were favorite routes of Indians many centuries ago. French explorers first entered Michigan about 1620. By 1700 forts at several key points guarded this vital link between French colonies to the east and to the west and south. In 1760-1761 the British won control of Michigan. Not until 1796 did they withdraw in favor of the Americans, who had been awarded the area in 1783 at the end of the Revolutionary War. During the War of 1812, Michigan was one of the most fiercely contested areas. It was admitted as a state in 1837.

Michigan: Twenty-sixth State

When Michigan in 1837 became the twenty-sixth state admitted to the Union, only the southern part of lower Michigan was settled. Farming was the chief economic activity. In the next fifty years the remainder of the state was populated. Logging of the state's magnificent forests made Michigan America's lumbering capital during the 1880s and 1890s. Mining of the great Upper Peninsula copper and iron ore deposits made Michigan a leading producer of these minerals during most of this period. With the development of the automobile and other industries, Michigan became a manufacturing giant among the states of the United States and of the world.

Registered Site S0165 Erected 1958 **Location:** Welcome Center I-75 Toledo Beach, Monroe County

Military Outpost 1815-1817

This point marked the northeast corner of the stockade of a post that was maintained on Grosse Ile by the United States Army for a short time after the War of 1812. The post was garrisoned by detachments of the Fifth Infantry Regiment which were quartered in seven log cabins. The troops protected the island's civilian population and their property from Indian raids.

Registered Site L0023 Erected 1962

Location: East River Rd. Grosse Ile, Wayne County

Monroe

Monroe, founded about 1784, is one of Michigan's oldest settlements. It was called Frenchtown after its original settlers. It was the site of the River Raisin Massacre during the War of 1812. Renamed Monroe in 1824, it later anchored the Michigan Southern Railroad and became famous for its paper and glass. General George Custer made his home here.

Registered Site S0036 Erected 1957

Location: 126 South Monroe St., inside historical museum Monroe, Monroe County

Oak Grove Cemetery

Oak Grove Cemetery, established in May 1845, was formally named in May 1871. When it was officially designated as the township cemetery, the remains from the area's "old burying ground." begun on the corner of Mill and Washington streets in 1832, were moved to it. Elizur Ruggles, Milford's first white settler, and veterans of the War of 1812 and the Civil War are buried here. The site has an early potter's field near the Huron River. The cemetery vault, built to thwart grave robbers and provide a place to store remains during hard winters, dates back to 1885. In 1980 the vault was restored and a new fieldstone entrance was built. The original cemetery, which covered 12.76 acres, has over the years expanded to encompass 15.6 acres. Registered Site L0743 Erected 1981 **Location:** 1055 Garden Street Milford, Oakland County

Redford Cemetery

In 1831 Israel Bell, a Pekin Village commissioner, gave one acre of land to the village for a cemetery. Originally called Bell Branch Cemetery after the river and the settlement founded by Bell in 1818, its name was changed to Redford Cemetery after Pekin's modern name, Redford Township. Additional acreage obtained in 1849, 1854 and 1883 expanded the cemetery to ten acres of which half is in Redford Township and half is in Detroit. A wrought iron fence was built for the cemetery in 1886

with money contributed by Redford Township citizens. Among those buried here are Israel Bell and many war veterans, including two from the Revolutionary War, and many from the War of 1812, the Civil War and World War I. Registered Site L1317 Erected 1988
Location: 15884 Telegraph Rd Detroit, Wayne

Stewart Farm / Memoir of Aura Stewart
Stewart Farm
This is likely the oldest farm complex on Harsens Island. Harvey Stewart, a brewery and distillery owner from New York State came to Michigan Territory in 1810. He served as a guide and messenger to General William Henry Harrison during the War of 1812. Stewart, a widower, married Mary Graveraet in 1814. She was the grand-daughter of Jacob Harsen, who settled the island around 1778. Graveraet had inherited 640 acres originally owned by Harsen, but abandoned it during the war. After the war she returned with Stewart and his two sons Aura and John, and took up farming. In 1849 Aura Stewart purchase 53 acres of the farm and began building this house soon after. In 1876 he wrote his memoirs a stirring account of nineteenth century life in Harsens Island.
Memoir of Aura Stewart
Aura Stewart was born in New York State in1804 and moved to Harsens Island at the age of twelve. In 1876 he wrote his memoirs, which were published in the *Marine City Gazette* and the 1883 *History of St. Clair County.* Stewart wrote For many years I saw but little of Michigan, except that portion bordering on the Lake and River St. Clair. I came from and inland and thickly settled district and had seen no flowing water save brooks and rivulets; I had seen no forest but in the distance, and though but a boy of twelve years of age I could not but feel impressed with the wild beauty of my new home. The dense and almost impenetrable forests, the magnificent River St. Clair, the countless number of every variety of waterfowl flying over my head or resting and sporting on the bosom of the beautiful waters, the howling of wolves at night, the constantly passing and repassing canoes of the strange-looking Indians, their stealthy tread through the woods and their unintelligible shouts as they passed each other, and last but not least, the merry songs of the French voyageurs toiling at the oar, propelling their boats swiftly over blue waters these were new scenes to me, and called forth my wonder and delight. Registered Site L2128 Erected 2004 **Location:** 2007 Stewart Rd Harsens Island, Saint Clair County

Sumnerville Mounds / Sumnerville Cemetery
Sumnerville Mounds
Between the first and fourth centuries A.D. Hopewell Indians built nine burial mounds near here. The six remaining earthen mounds reflect the Hopewell culture which flourished in the Eastern Woodlands of North America, primarily in Illinois and Ohio. Sumnerville is one of the few places in Michigan where Hopewellian mounds have survived into the twentieth century. While most mounds have been destroyed by plowing or construction, the Sumnerville mounds have been preserved by the landowners. Some of the artifacts removed from the mounds during the late nineteenth century were acquired by the Public Museum of Grand Rapids. Archaeologists named Sumnerville Incised, a type of Hopewell pottery,
Sumnerville Cemetery
The earliest marked grave in Sumnerville Cemetery dates from 1830 and bears the name Emily Markham. Many Pokageon pioneers are buried here, including prominent African families of Ash,

Gault, Mithchem and Mitchell. The remains of Cass Counties first white settlers. Uzziel and Anna Putnam, are interred in the cemetery. The Putnams came to Pokagon Prairie in 1825. Charity Thompson, the widow of Berrien Countys first white settler, Squire Isaac Thompson, and two of their children are also buried in the cemetery. Veterans, beginning with the War of 1812, are interred there as well as judges, legislators and township officials. Since 1990 Pokagon Township has cared for the cemetery.
Registered Site S0667 Erected 2000
Location: Wood Road and Pokagon Highway Pokagon Township, Cass County

War of 1812 Dead
Hardship struck soon after American troops regained Detroit on Sept. 29, 1813, during the War of 1812. Soldiers quarters were lacking, and food supplies became desperately short. Then a disease resembling cholera broke out among the soldiers. By Dec. 1, 1813, nearly 1,300 officers and men were sick. Medical supplies were almost gone. Conditions worsened. When coffins became unobtainable, many soldiers were buried in a common grave at this site. Some 700 may have died before the epidemic ran its course. Registered Site S0242 Erected 1964
Location: Washington Boulevard and Michigan Avenue Detroit, Wayne County

Zion Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M.
On April 27, 1764, the Provincial Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons in New York issued a charter to a Masonic lodge in Detroit. The Royal American Regiment's Lieutenant John Christie was the master of the lodge, Michigan's first. The Detroit Masons first adopted the name Zion Lodge in 1794 when they operated under a new charter from Quebec. With American occupation of Michigan, the lodge again came under the Grand Lodge of New York, which issued a new charter in 1806 to "Zion Lodge No. 1" of Detroit. This name was retained by the Grand Lodge of Michigan when it was formed in 1826. Zion Lodge suspended operations during the War of 1812 and during the anti-masonic agitation on 1829-1845, but each time its functions were resumed. Registered Site S0255 Erected 1964 **Location:** 500 Temple Avenue Detroit, Wayne County